

## THE CHANCELLOR RESIGNS.

Lord Randolph Churchill Withdraws From the English Tory Cabinet.

## THE TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

A Grave Step in a Critical Period—General Butler's Cowardly Action—Places Him Socially in Coventry.

## Randy Deserts Salisbury.

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LONDON, Dec. 22.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Press.]—The London Times, in noticing the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, says: "We have this morning to make the startling announcement that the chancellor of the exchequer has placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Salisbury."

The reason assigned for this step, grave at all times, and deriving gravity from the peculiarities of the existing political situation, is that Lord Randolph Churchill, as the minister responsible for the national finance, cannot concur in the estimates put forth by the war office and admiralty."

Resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill has, beyond all question, deprived the government of its ablest member except the prime minister himself. It has consequently introduced a complete change in the political situation. It is possible for Lord Salisbury to go on with an administration constructed on the lines of the present one, but without Lord Randolph Churchill's aid? Lord Randolph Churchill was much more than chancellor of the exchequer. He was the leader of the house of commons, and during the autumn session showed that whatever may be his quality as a financier, he has in a high degree the gift of managing men, and especially of guiding a loosely organized and impressionable popular assembly. No statesman who does not possess that gift can lead the house of commons to any good purpose, and unless the house is skillfully led even a great and loyal majority will not avail to save the ministry from disaster."

"These extracts undoubtedly represent the general feeling as exhibited in the clubs and where politicians assemble. It is probable that Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who is now the chancellorship, which he held under the last Tory administration."

## BUTLER'S DISGRACE.

Appeals to His Honor by Lady Colin Baskerville Disregarded.

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LONDON, Dec. 22.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Press.]—During the last two days London society, saturated with the details of the Campbell case celebre, has been discussing the extraordinary rider of the jury regarding General Butler. It has also been wondering at his question concerning a great actress whose picture the Crimean "Hill Call," is seen in every print shop. He is the author of a book called "The Great Love Land." The general is a Catholic, a diplomatist and a soldier, and well regarded in all social circles. His club, the Junior United Service, has been asked to consider whether he ought to be expelled or not. A court martial is hinted at for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Hence, anything relating to his non-appearance becomes for the present a public feature.

Mr. George Lewis, his solicitor, said today that every effort was made to induce him to return. "I used personal entreaties, private representatives, the influence of relatives, of high ecclesiastical, and of the highest military authorities, but it was no use. I served him with a subpoena and enclosed a 45 note. He sent me back the note, and took no notice of it."

The subpoena I sent one of his counsel over to Dinan to represent that he owed it to Lady Colin as well as to himself to attend, but all to no purpose. I had some time ago written, urging him to let me take his evidence, and when he has changed his mind I would be glad to accept the resignation of General Danneberg."

## Chamberlain's Irish Scheme.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Chamberlain has written to a correspondent a letter in which he says he still adheres to his original Irish scheme, which shall be in common with Gladstone's measure.

## No Official Reception.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Flourens, minister of foreign affairs, will receive the Bulgarian deputation as private persons, but will accord them no official reception.

## The Panama Canal.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The newspapers state that Dr. Lessens attended a banquet last evening and in the course of a speech stated to complete the Panama canal.

## Willing to Compromise.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—M. de Brazza offers to relinquish his measures relative to the Congo in favor of the measures of the chamber of deputies.

## The Rumor Discredited.

Cairo, Dec. 22.—The rumor of the fall of Khatib, published yesterday by the Bosphore Egyptian, is discredited here.

## He Cannot Resist.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Emperor William has refused to accept the resignation of General Danneberg.

## A GREAT SCHEME.

How a New York County Will Rid Itself of Tramps.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to the Press.]—Westchester county has for many years been the tramp's paradise. The meals furnished by the sheriff at the expense of the county have long been noted for their excellence among the nomadic fraternity. A consequence has been that the large number of tramps supported by the county has greatly increased taxation. Several plans have been proposed for making the tramps earn their living, but all have, upon trial, proved failures. Last Tuesday night the following plan was adopted: A house is to be built on the poor farm, some four miles north or White Plains, to which all tramps shall be committed as soon as they take their noses out of the Westchester county line. A dam on the Saville river and a small steam pump will send plenty of water into the house, which shall be constructed, the resolution provides, "that it can be flooded with water to a depth of at least six feet, and that all persons committed as tramps or vagrants can be placed therein and thereon, and that the water be submerged thereby." The house structure will not cost over \$5,000. Dr. Aveling and his wife and 300 other socialists are said to aid to denounce Westchester's new scheme.

## Brought a Big Price.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—P. S. Tabbutt, of Lexington, Ky., has sold to W. H. Wilson, of Abilene Park, Cynthia, Ky., his interest in the trotting stallion Sultan (3:24) on the basis of \$30,000. Wilson is now the full owner of this famous stallion.

## Put on the List.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—At the regular meeting of the governing committee of the New York stock exchange this afternoon \$4,000,000 additional capital stock of the Missouri Pacific railway was ordered listed.

## Snow in France.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—A violent snow storm has been raging here to-day. Vessels have been unable to leave port.

## THE NEGROES AND KNIGHTS.

Opinion as to the Effect of the South Carolina Law Upon the Blacks.

## A BIG EXODUS PREDICTED.

What Nebraska's Representatives are Doing—Provisions of Warner's Telegraph Bill—National Capital Notes.

## Another Negro Exodus Probable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to the Press.]—It is the opinion among South Carolina people that the action of the legislature of that state, forbidding the organization of the Knights of Labor, will give a new impetus to the exodus of the colored people, and that during the winter and coming spring large numbers will leave for Arkansas and Texas.

The agents of the railway companies and colored societies in the last named states are already going into South Carolina, and there is a movement for exporting them in large numbers to the south part of California. The colony agents will pay their fare in advance and take it out of their wages after arrival, and monthly payments. The laws of South Carolina are more oppressive in their provisions than those of other states, and landlords have laborers and tenants entirely at their mercy. The landlord has by law a fast lien on the crop of his tenant, who cannot move it without his permission, and he is entitled to compel the colored producers to sell their crops to their landlords, who will not pay cash but give store orders, which are not negotiable. The merchant on whom they are given charges exorbitant prices for everything, but the buyer cannot go elsewhere to trade, as he has no money. No employer of plantation or elsewhere can leave his employer without the consent of the latter and a written permit. No other man will employ him until he presents such a permit, and therefore he is helpless. It is believed that the organization of the Knights would abolish the system of mortgage and trade, and that is why the legislature has passed a law prohibiting any such thing. There is a demand for labor in Arkansas and Texas. Better wages are paid and there are no oppressive laws. The railway companies are associated with the mortgage and trade system, and the agents of the former are able to advance the traveling expenses of those who wish to emigrate, and to promise them a home in the new territory.

This afternoon Edward S. Isham, of counsel for the first and second mortgage bondholders, said: "The new proposition as outlined by the state introduced into the senate of the new proposition would be precisely the same as that of the old one. The object is to give a free hand to the mortgage and trade system, and to keep up their inequitable administration, to put an end to which was the object of the court in appointing a new receiver."

## NEBRASKA MEMBERS AT WORK.

Representatives of Nebraska are preparing a bill to amend the act of 1885, relating to the committee on commerce on the bill by Lyman, of Iowa, providing for the construction of a bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

## SENATOR MANDERSON WILL TRY TO CALL UP AND HAVE PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Senator Manderison will try to call up and have passed in the senate a bill appropriating \$55,000 for Fort Robinson, \$30,000 for Fort Russell, and \$200,000 for the artillery and cavalry schools.

## MRS. CLEVELAND GOES SHOPPING.

Mrs. Cleveland joined the throng of shoppers in the city yesterday morning, and which the rest of the elbowing and pushing throngs of ladies felt. Her carriage in front of the stores attracted great attention. No small part of the crowd of people now given to the various charities in which they are interested. Mrs. Whitney intends to give a treat for the poor children of the city, and Mrs. Cleveland is likewise largely interested in the poor children's dinner at the Christmas club, and is also very much interested in the sick factory, where he was previously employed.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Miss Emma Smith and Miss Eva M. Lyon, of Nebraska, have been appointed copyists at \$200 a year in the interior department under the civil service law.

## POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: Jas. M. Wilson, at Mendota; Edmund J. Rice, at Patonville; deceased; Jno. W. Farrell, at Birmingham; Van Buren county, vice Jno. S. Rogers; deceased; A. Gray, at Leola; Matka county, vice E. L. Koller, resigned; Jno. Weiss, Turkey Creek, Fillmore county; Neb, vice Jno. Lecker, resigned.

## Blair's New Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—At the request of the Union Veterans Army of the Republic, Senator Blair today introduced a bill making comprehensive changes in the pension law. The bill practically removes the limitation of arrears pension act, and makes the fact of enlistment into the service of the United States evidence of physical soundness at the time of enlistment. It enlarges the class of persons to be entitled to the benefits of the pension law, so as to include all who may have been disabled while actually engaged in the service of the United States, whether they were mustered or not. It also grants a pension to all female nurses in the army who shall have arrived at the age of fifty years and are without means of comfortable support. The rate of pension for minor children is increased from \$2 to \$5 per month. It is made unlawful to reject a claim for pension on the ground of the general law of the United States, or on the ground of the records of the war or navy department fail to show the existence of disease, wound or injury. It is also made unlawful to reject a claim on the ground of the name of a pensioner from the rolls without giving thirty days' notice to the person affected. When the claimant is entitled to arrears of pension due before his claim is adjudicated, his widow, minor children and dependent relatives shall be entitled to a pension. Such further sums as may be necessary to pay pensions granted under the provisions of this bill shall be appropriated by the act. The bill is reported by the committee on pensions.

## The Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A meeting of the joint committee charged with the construction of the Washington monument was held to-day at the executive mansion. Among those present were President Cleveland, who is ex-officio president of the commission. The annual report of Colonel Casey, engineer in charge of the monument, was submitted and approved. It recites that the work of constructing the monument is practically finished. The Corps of Engineers is now engaged in the work of improving the terrace at the base of the monument, which contemplate a gradual slope of ground so as to make it appear that the monument stands on a natural hill. The commission will recommend that the monument be transferred to the charge of the secretary of the war. Congress will also be asked to provide means for extending the terrace, for operating the elevator and for the construction of a lodge house.

## The Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The report submitted in the senate to-day by Senators Manderison and Gibson, and in the house by Representatives Bragg, Laird and Velle, of the board of visitors to West Point, shows that there were at the time of the visit seventy-five vacancies in the academy. It is recommended that the president be authorized to appoint ten cadets at large every year instead of every four years, as at present. The course of study in general is approved. The buildings of the academy are generally condemned as unsatisfactory for the uses to which they are put, and a number of improvements are suggested. The board of visitors also recommended that the board of officers assigned to duty as professors at the academy. In concluding their report the board says: "The board of visitors, finding much to approve and little to criticize in the present administration of the academy, recommends that the institution be continued in the hands of the present officers, believing that its expenses are small compared with the results that the country receives back many times its cost in the valuable services of a body of men distinguished for intellectual ability, strong convictions and a self-reliance of character, and an unimpeachable personal integrity."

## Warner's Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The bill reported from the committee on postoffices and post-roads to-day by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, relative to the construction and maintenance of telegraph lines by the grant and railroad companies, and all other purposes telegraph lines, and exclusive right of the railroad companies to operate telegraph lines, is reported to be worth about \$100,000. What do you suppose they care whether anybody else besides engineers has anything to say to him. The bill is a masterpiece of fraud and steel workers is a monopoly suffered by the grace of the United States government. The bill is a masterpiece of fraud and steel workers is a monopoly suffered by the grace of the United States government. The bill is a masterpiece of fraud and steel workers is a monopoly suffered by the grace of the United States government.

## The Disabled Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The report of the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, which was laid before the house to-day, states that the inmates of the home have been well and comfortable, and that the system of management has been successful. The average number of inmates during the fiscal year was 8,062, against 7,600 in the preceding year, an increase of 11.18 per cent. This ratio of increase is said to be likely to continue for some time, and the board of managers are growing old, their disabilities are severe, and the number who are unable to support themselves is increasing. The expenditures during the year were \$1,098,206, and the estimates for next year are \$1,369,544.

## A Pan-Electric Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Justice James rendered a decision to-day in the equity court in the suit of J. Harris Rogers against Attorney General Garland to dissolve the partnership known as the Pan-Electric Telephone company. The attorney general, in his answer to the bill of complaint, denied all the allegations contained therein, and the court has decided in favor of the plaintiff. The attorney general is said to be disappointed at this result, as he hoped to have the question settled on his merits.

## The Chinese Mission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Upon representation of the Chinese minister, Mr. Porter, of the department of state, the house committee on foreign affairs restored to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill the provision raising the Chinese mission to the first class, at a salary of \$7,500.

## FOIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mr. Miller, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to provide for the execution of article 2 of the treaty with China, of the 17th of November, 1880, on the subject of opium traffic, and gave notice that he would ask for its consideration as soon as possible after the holidays.

Mr. Conger, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Missouri river by the Duluth & Black Hills railway company. Calendar.

The committee on pensions reported a bill to amend laws relating to pensions. Calendar.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on commerce to report in the river and harbor bill as to each public work in the United States, and to the general facts which rendered such appropriation advisable and of national importance, and the estimated cost of such work.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Dawes on the second day of the session, instructing the committee on finance to report a bill making comprehensive changes in the pension law. The bill practically removes the limitation of arrears pension act, and makes the fact of enlistment into the service of the United States evidence of physical soundness at the time of enlistment. It enlarges the class of persons to be entitled to the benefits of the pension law, so as to include all who may have been disabled while actually engaged in the service of the United States, whether they were mustered or not. It also grants a pension to all female nurses in the army who shall have arrived at the age of fifty years and are without means of comfortable support. The rate of pension for minor children is increased from \$2 to \$5 per month. It is made unlawful to reject a claim for pension on the ground of the general law of the United States, or on the ground of the records of the war or navy department fail to show the existence of disease, wound or injury. It is also made unlawful to reject a claim on the ground of the name of a pensioner from the rolls without giving thirty days' notice to the person affected. When the claimant is entitled to arrears of pension due before his claim is adjudicated, his widow, minor children and dependent relatives shall be entitled to a pension. Such further sums as may be necessary to pay pensions granted under the provisions of this bill shall be appropriated by the act. The bill is reported by the committee on pensions.

## House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Foraker, McKee and Hopkins as conferees on the bill increasing the annual appropriation for militia.

On motion of Mr. Toole of Montana the bill passed granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad company right of way and easement for the construction of a line from the mouth of the Red river to the mouth of the Missouri river, and northwestern Dakota.

The committee on postoffices and post-roads reported a bill requiring all land grant railroad companies to construct, maintain and operate telegraph lines. Committee of the whole.

The house then in the morning hour resumed consideration of the Oklahoma bill.

Proceeding to argue in favor of the bill, Mr. Springer declared that the great obstacle to the passage of the measure was that the bill was not a bill for the benefit of the people. That company leased it for \$100,000 and subleased it for \$500,000, leaving a margin of \$400,000 which was used for the benefit of the company. The question to be settled now was whether the bill was a bill for the benefit of the people or for the benefit of the company. The speaker then announced that the bill was a bill for the benefit of the people, and that it should be passed.

## The Boiler Makers Protest.

READING, Pa., Dec. 22.—The international boiler makers union adjourned this evening after a long session. The union is now in a state of excitement, and the members are determined to support the union in its efforts to secure a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The union is now in a state of excitement, and the members are determined to support the union in its efforts to secure a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

## The Case of Mr. Quade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Arguments to show cause why stay of proceedings should not be issued in the case of ex-Alderman Mr. Quade was adjourned this morning until Tuesday next.

## A SOCIAL AGITATOR TALKS.

Joe Greenbut Kicks on the Monopoly of Trades Unions.

## HE SAYS THEY ARE SELFISH.

How the Knights of Labor are Trying to Work a Social Revolution—A Presidential Ticket in '88.

## The War is On.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to the Press.]—Joe Greenbut, the socialist labor agitator, champion of the condemned anarchists and employee of the city of Chicago under Mayor Harrison, says, in an interview with the Press, that the war is on between the Knights of Labor and the old-fashioned trades unions, the result of which is of immense importance to the labor element of the country. It is the decision of the question, "Shall all wage-workers combine for the benefit of all wage-workers?" shall only the white trades square all other workingmen that they themselves might get high wages? The Knights of Labor is a union of wage-workers, whereas the old trades union is a monopoly to corner the market in labor and force the wages of their own particular craft up. They don't care how many children are compelled to work long hours for pitiable wages so long as they get their high wages. There are only a few of these trades unions which now stand out against the Knights of Labor. There are the plumbers, who work eight hours a day for \$4, and the boss plumber charges \$1 a week for the work his employees do. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is another trades union whose members get salaries of about \$1,500 per year. Their president, J. B. McQuinn, is reported to be worth about \$100,000. What do you suppose they care whether anybody else besides engineers has anything to say to him. The bill is a masterpiece of fraud and steel workers is a monopoly suffered by the grace of the United States government. The bill is a masterpiece of fraud and steel workers is a monopoly suffered by the grace of the United States government. The bill is a masterpiece of fraud and steel workers is a monopoly suffered by the grace of the United States government.

## FIGHTING LEGISLATORS.

The Temperance Issue Brings About a Personal Collision.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to the Press.]—When Representative-at-large in the Georgia legislature yesterday he had crowded galleries to hear what he had to say. Pike county is the hot-bed of prohibition in the state. It is "dry," under a special law which allows of a new appeal to the people. In the election of members of the legislature yesterday Messrs. Gardner and Madden, two "wet" men, defeated Messrs. Murphy and Barrett, two "dry" men. The excitement resulted in many local brawls yesterday. Night before last the legislative hall was the scene of a personal collision between the two parties. When Leavitt confessed and Aarsdorp and companion were arrested, Lange was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 8 to October 10. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 10 to October 12. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 12 to October 14. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 14 to October 16. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 16 to October 18. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 18 to October 20. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 20 to October 22. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 22 to October 24. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 24 to October 26. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 26 to October 28. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 28 to October 30. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from October 30 to November 1. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 1 to November 3. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 3 to November 5. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 5 to November 7. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 7 to November 9. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 9 to November 11. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 11 to November 13. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 13 to November 15. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 15 to November 17. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from November 17 to November 19. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. 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Lange was in the county jail from March 3 to March 5. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from March 5 to March 7. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from March 7 to March 9. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from March 9 to March 11. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from March 11 to March 13. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from March 13 to March 15. He was then bailed out. The next day he was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Lange was in the county jail from March 15 to March 17. He was then bailed out. 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